limited to three dollars. This seems a large sum, but such is paid in England for Opera.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED b.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. DEATH OF A COLLECTOR OF THE PORT-HEALTH OF GOVERNOR STEVENS, &c.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

John Lynch, Collector of the port of Richmond,
Virginia, died at the Huguenot Springs on Friday

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, is recovering from the sickness which detained him in this city, and will leave for there in the California steamer of

MAINE POLITICS. PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

The meeting in this place of straight out-and-out Whigs, on Saturday night, to nominate representa tives and throw overboard the fusion nominees, was broken up by the Morrill Club. Great indignation was felt, and a meeting was called for again to-night A tow was expected when it took place, but all passed off orderly and quietly, and committees were appointed to nominate representatives.

SENATOR DOUGLAS REFUSED A HEARING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Sept. 4, 1954. The neeting last night to hear Senator Douglas peak orthe Nebraska bill was attended by a large concours of people, and held in the open air. As soon as Jidge Douglas ascended the stand, a tremendons note was made, which entirely drowned his voice. Its friends made an earnest attempt to re-

store quie, but in vain.

After several ineffectual efforts to obtain a hearing, at about 11 o'clock, Douglas was compelled to leave the stand. Much excitement existed, but no other dis-turbance occurred, a large majority of those present being oppsed to his speaking. He was followed to the hotel b; the crowd, which then quietly dispersed

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

PHEADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

John Lambert was nominated to-day by the Whigs Congress to represent them from the IVth Conressional District in this city.

The pines on the south side of the Camden and Atlan-

Railroad track, about twenty miles from Camden, J. are on fire. The flames have extended for a ace of almost two miles. The fire probably origin d from sparks from the locomotive of a passing

A grandparade of the German Turnerbund or Gym-Legue came off this morning. They marched Independence-square, where they were ranged der the he trees in the centre-avenue and introduced Mayor tonrad by William Rosenthal, Esq. Mayor mrad, it eloquent language, welcomed them to the spitalitis of the city. The Civ Blues, of Paterson, N. J., arrived here

afternon, and were received by Capt. Page, of State lencibles.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI. CINCINATI, Monday, Sept. 4-9 o'clock, P. M.

At 8 o'cock this evening a fire broke out in S. J. in's funiture establishment, a large stone building Fourt-st., opposite the Post-Office. It is now o'clock and the fire continues to rage furiously. an C. luntington & Co.'s china store, and Mr ill's caset store, are already much damaged. The operty ibelieved to be fully insured, and the fire far he been chiefly confined to the building sere it fist broke out.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. The Kusse Executive Committee of Northern Ohio, we appented Mr. A. Plumb of Ashtabula, to visit w-Yor and Boston, and take measures to secure full looperation of the Kansas Binigration So dies in he Eastern States.

he Frion Convention of Loraine County, me Myri on Saturday, and nominated a ticket which that ave satisfaction to a portion of the Delegates, m haw called a new Convention.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

The wife of Samuel Belcher of East Randolph was illed on the Fall River Railroad, Saturday, by bein struck by the cars at the Assonet Depôt.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE I. Q. O. F. OF THE UNITED ST. TES.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States ed its annual session this morning. Present Vilmot G. De Saussure, Grand Sire, and other officers, from thirty-one States, and from the District of Columbia, and Minnesota, numbering, in all, upward of one hundred.

The session was opened with prayer by the Chap in pro tem.

The morning was occupied in drawing for seats, by

te announcement of the Committees, and in hearing

Much interest is expressed in regard to the election d Grand Sire to-morrow. Bernard Colfax Ellison and Anson Jones are the promisent candidates.

The following, are the Chairmen of the various

The following are the Chairmen of the various standing Committees:

On Credontials, Mr. Race of La.; State of Order, Mr. Fitziph of Va.; Legislative, Mr. Steele of N. C.; Correspondence, Mt. Askew of Dell; Finance, Mr. Kelleg of Mich.; Petitions, Mz. Williams of Olio; Appeals, Mr. Ellison of Mass.; Returns, Mr. Jeuter of N. H.; Frinting, Mr. Hodgeson of D. C.; Mile-We, Mr. Hale of Southern New-York; Constitution, Mr. Hack-mas of Ind.; Grand Bodies not represented, Mr. Fonte of Kensippi.

A recess was then taken.

There was but little business done after the recess, ucept to receive papers which were referred to ap-

Reports from lodges in New-York were presented resolution was offered that subordinate lodges be rmitted to return to three months' terms. It was red to a Select Committee of three.

After which the Session adjourned, to orrow morning at 9 o'clock. The deaths in this city for the past week were one

condred and six, sixty-one of which were under ten ren of age. Thirteen died of consumption, ten of have no cases of cholers to report.

weather is very hot. The thermometer stands

TO DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA-ARRI-TAL OF THE CAHAWBA AT NEW-OR LEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1854. The U. S. Mail Steamship Cahawba, from Newled vis Havana, which latter port she left on the state, has arrived at this port.

Her advices are but two days later than those for-

wied by the Crescent City to New-York, and are of

he royal decree removing the Captain-General stela, had been published. It was reported that ls would leave Havana in the steamer of the

to. Concha had not arrived, but was expected ing the next week. Six hundred more soldiers had thed from Spain. gars and Rice were firm at previous prices, and

nge on New-York was quoted at 1] P cent. MORTALITY AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. deaths by cholera for the past week were 30, m were Americans. The weather is

clear and dry.

DRY WEATHER-STOPPAGE OF SAW-MILLS -THE FIRES NOT RAGING SO BADLY.

BANGOR, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. We have had no rain yet in this vicinity, although he indications for it have been strong for a day o

Most of the saw-mills at Oldtown, Stillwater and other places on the river have stopped from the low-

ness of the water. The fires are not raging so badly as they have been for some time past.

The contributions for the Waldoboro' sufferers in the churches of this city yesterday were \$1,300.

CRICKET.

NEWARK CLUB vs. WILLIAMSBURGH CLUB. The return match between these two clubs came off yesterday at Newark, and resulted again in favor of the Newark Club, with 4 wickets to spare. Not quite so great a victory as the first match.

The Williamsburgh men have improved considera-bly in batting and bowling, but not in fielding. A little more drilling and they will be a stong little club. Hornbuckle and Bates made the principal score off the bat. R. Pink and Coleman both bowled some excellent balls. The same eleven played, with the exception of Keiling and Fox in

place of Lane and Speacer.

The Newark Club played well all round. Warner,
Jefferson and Wurtz batted well. The bowling was well done by Jefferson and McNair. In order to make the game more evenly matched they played Van Houghton, Sayre and McNair in the place of Godwin, Ward and Hedges, though the latter had to play afterward in place of Marsden, who was com-pelled to leave off through the intense heat of the

The following is the state	of the game at the close:
WILLIAMSEUR	
First Innings.	Second Innengs, both Innigs.
1. C. Pink, b. Jefferson 2	b. Jefferson 2 4
2. Fox, run out 4	run out 2 6
3. R. Pink, run out 2	h. Jefferson 0 2
4. Stacey, b. Jefferson 0	b. Jefferson 1 1
5. Hernbuckle, c Wheat-	
croft, b. Jefferson 8	run out
6. Bates, b. Jefferson 4	A. Warner, b. Jefferson, 17 21
7. Newman, c. Warner, b.	
Jefferson 0	b. McNatr 3 3
8. Keiling, not out 3	c. Baker, b. Jefferson 6 9
9. Coleman, c. Wheatcroft,	
b. McNair 5	c. and b. McNair 0 5
10. Poulden, b. McNair 7	c. Warner, b. McNair., 1 8
11. Lee, b. McNair 1	b. Jefferson 0 1
Byee 8	Byes 4 12
Wide ball 2, leg Byes 1 3	Wideball 3
Total47	Tetal50 97
NEWAR	K CLUB.
1. Warner, b. R. Pink 10	b. Coleman 8 18
2. Jefferson, b. Newman 21	b. R. Pink 0 21
3. Baker, b. R. Pink 5	b. R. Pink 2 7
4. Smith, e. R. Pink b. New-	b. Coleman 11 12
msa	b. Coleman 6
5. Wheatcroft, b. R. Pink 6	pot out 1 13
6. Wurtz, b. R. Pink	b. Coleman 3 6
7. Elverson, run out 3 3. McNair, c. Keiling b. R.	b. Coreman
Pink	b. R. Pink 0 6
9. Van Houghton, b. R. Pink 0	b. R. Pink 0
10. Sayre, b. Newman 6	b. R. Pink 0
11. Hedges, not out 1	not out 1 2
Bres	Byes 3 8
D) 04	2,1411111111111111111111111111111111111
m-1-1 60	Total 29 98

for Newark. The match of Eleven v. Twenty-two to be played

next Wednesday at Hoboken causes great excitement among cricketers. Thirty-three players, all members of one Club, will be a great muster.

FIRE MARCHAL'S INVESTIGATION BE-

FIRE IN CHATHAM-ST.—On Sunday the 27th August a fire was discovered in the store of Leonal Jacobs, No. 224 Chatham-st. In this case the evidence before the Marshal showed that Henry Jacobs was clerk in the employ of Mr. Jacobs, and in the habit of sleeping in the store; and on Sunday merning he left the store, locked the door and went to breakfast. On his return from breakfast, about 10 o'clock, he went again into the store, took a match, lighted one of the gas-burners, and threw the match on the floor behind the counter, and without ascertaining whether the lighted match was extinguished, left the store, locked the door, and went to Mr. Jacobs's other store at No. 102 Chatham-st., and was gone about 10 minutes, when he was informed that the store No. 921 was on fire. The alarm was given, and on opening the store the flames were discovered in the shelving behind the counter, exactly where the match had been thrown. The firemen came and soon extinguished the flames. The clerk testified that in his opinion the fire was caused by his carelessness in threwing the match behind the counter without extinguishing it. Since they have been in business this was the first fire occurring on their premises. Mr. Jacobs had an insurance of \$5,000 on his stock, equally divided in the Hamilton and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies. The fire was evidently the result of carelessness in the use of matches.

Fire in Walker-St.—A fire was discovered on FIRE IN CHATHAM-ST .- On Sunday the 27th Au

was evidently the result of the control of the inght of the 16th August in the livery stable of Hugh Quinn, at No. 23 Walkerst. The evidence showed before the Marshal that Edward Brophy, in the employ of Mr. Quinn, went to bed in a small room partitioned off in the hay loft, at about 11 o'clock, with two others, and just as he was dozing off he was aroused by the smell of smoke, and on locking out of the room saw the flames among some straw and hay, directly under the trap-door leading.

leoking out of the room saw the flames among some straw and hay, directly under the trap-door leading to the roof. The fire spread so rapidly that the boys sleeping in the loft were compelled to escape without their clothing. The firemen were early on the spot, and extinguished the fire, which did not extend beyond the hay loft. The facts in this case go to show that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who must have obtained access to the roof of the hay loft from the adjoining building, and placed the fire into the loft through the scuttle. Mr. Quinn was not insured on the property destroyed by the fire.

Fire in Grove-st.—Prior to the fire in Walker-st. on the same night, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Gilbert Hyatt, No. 73 Grove-st. The evidence in this case showed by the testimony of Mr. Hyatt that he was the last person in the stable immediately before the fire was discovered, and that when he left the stable all appeared to be safe. He was not gone over three minutes before he discovered a glare of light in the hay-loft and found it to be on fire. The stable was not destroyed by the fire; only the loft and roof partially burned. This was, beyond a doubt, the work of an incendiary, who set fire to the hay through a window from the rear of the stable. A ladder was found standing by this window, evidently put there by the incendiary to effect his wicked purpose. During the investigation there was not enough shown to warrant an arrest, but the suspected party may yet be required to answer the crime. Mr. Hyatt had no insurance on his horse. There were several other horses in the stable; they were all saved. The damage done to the building and the leas of feed will amount to about \$150.

Fire in Broadwar.—On the afternoon of the

insurance on his horse. There were several other horses in the stable; they were all saved. The damage done to the building and the loss of feed will amount to about \$150.

Fire in Broadway.—On the afternoon of the 29th August, a fire broke out in the premises of I. & W. Geery, frocers, No. 719 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel. In this case the evidence before the Marshal showed that one of the clerks, named John Laird, went to the cellar to fill a four gallon demijohn with alcohol, and took with him a lighted tallow candle without its being covered by a lantern. He had drawn three gallons of the alcohol and placed it into the demijohn and the fourth gallon was fall in the measure, and in stooping down to turn off the faucet in the cask, he says a piece of the lighted wick fell from the candie and set the alcohol in the measure on fire. He then became alarmed, and to put out the fames he took an empty coffee-bag and threw it en the measure, which upset it, and the alcohol ran through a hole in the floor to the under cellar on a lot of brooms, carrying the flames with it, which set the brooms on fire. The flames were extinguished in the first cellar by Mr. W. Geery, and at the time he was under the impression that was the extent of the fire, but subsequently discovered, on the arrival of the firemen, that the greatest amount of fire was in the under cellar. The clerk acknowledged that he was in the habit of going into the cellar with a lighted candle in his hand without a lantern, but he now thinks that a light in a lantern would be much safer. Mr. W. Geery's evidence corroborated that of his clerk; and, further, he has now issued positive orders to all his clerks who have business in the cellar at night time with a light except in a lantern, but this order was not complied with in all cases. The lantern order will now be rigidly enforced. This is the first fire occurring on the premises of the above firm since they have been in business, a period of near 20 years. They had an insurance of \$17,000 on their sto

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A RO-MAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HOBO-KEN. N. J.

On Sunday afternoon the above ceremonies took place at the new Roman Catholic Church, the first

ever erected in Hoboken. The building, which is of brick, and in the Gothic style, stands on an open piece of ground, facing a square, at the corner Willow and Fifth-sts., in the center of Hoboken. It is 50 feet wide and 95 long, and will seat 800 persons on the ground floor alone. The building was densely crowded. The Hibernian Laboring Societies of Ho-boken, Jersey City and New-York, and the Shamreck Benevolent Society, with their banners, the American flag and music, arrived in procession and took a place among the spectators. The Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, presided at the ceremonies, and among the officiating clergy were the pastor of the church, Rev. Antoine Cauvin, his curate, the Rev. Bart. Lefevre, toine Cauvin, his curate, the Rev. Bart. Lefevre, the Rev. Father Quin of St. Peter's of New-York, the Kev. Father McLellan of the Transfiguration, N. Y., the Rev. Father MacCarron of Mobile, the Rev. Father O'Neil, &c., &c. The ceremony of Dedication, which was performed first, differed in nothing from that we have described as having taken place at St. Stephens, and other churches in tuis City. The corner-stone was then solemnly laid by Dr. Bayley. Under it was placed a tin box containing a map of Hoboken; The Hoboken Gazette, the leading newspapers of New-York and Jersey City, the Univers. (French.) The Freeman's Journal, the Armonia, Italian.) the Catholic Almanae of 1834, a medal of our Lady of Mercy of Rimini, the names of all the subscribers to the church, and the following inscription:

Anno Demini 1854, die 2d Septembris, Pontifice Maximo Fio IX, regnante Jacobo R. Bayley primo episcopo Newarcensis Sedenie. San. Antonio Casvin Parochiam Hobocensis

Sac. Bartholomeo Lafevre assistante, hic lapia in honorem Beata Marie sub título Gratiarum Virginia

This stone was laid to the bonor of the Blessed Mary, under the title of the Virgin of Graces, on the 3d of September, in the year of our Lord 1854, at which time Pope Pius the IXid, the greatest High Triest reigned; James R. Bayler filled the See of Newark, being the first Bishop of the same; Priest Ashony Cauvin was Rector of the Parish of Hoboken, and Priest Batholomew Lefevre was his assistant.

A collection in aid of the building was taken up, and a French choir sung some hymns.

The Right Rev. Dr. Battikt then addressed the assemblage. He dwell on the propriety of the rites

and a French choir sung some hymns.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bayley then addressed the assemblage. He dwelt on the propriety of the rites which the Roman Catholic Church uses to the honor and worship of Almighty God as a part of the solemn duty which men owe him as his creatures dependent on him for every blessing, and which should be recognized and evinced from the laying of the first stone of a house dedicated to him. That such was God's will he argued from the instances of Abraham, Solomon, and others. From the first the Catholic Church had been the great church-builder, and was so still. The true principle underlying those facts was bright faith and ardent piety; but still more the certainty of the real presence of God in those temples, where, as present, his worshippers honor Him with structures as appropriate as they can make them. The Bishopargued that there can be no worship without sacrifice; that sacrifice alone washes away guilt and shows belief in the ceming of a deliverer. He congratulated all on the erection of the church; even those who were not Catholics, because as good citizens they should be glad to see temples erected to God; for when men are taught to worship him, they learn to demen a template to worship him, they learn to demen themselves better toward their fellow men. He alluded to the proximity of the location to the place where the first Dutch settlers landed, and finally invoked the blessings of God.

The Choir sung some verse hymns, after which the congregation knelt to receive the episcopal bengdiction, which ended the ceremonies.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Free Democratic State Conention, recently held at Harrisburg, besides commending the Whig State ticket to the support of all true Republicans, adopted a series of resolutions against the Nebraska bill and in favor of Temperance. The following letter from Judge Pollock, the

against the Nebraska bill and in favor of Temperance. The following letter trom Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, was read:

Judge Pollock's Reply.

Minton, Ang. 18, 1854.

Sig: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst. asking "an expression of my sertiments on certain points" therein set forth. Cordisly approving the sentiments of the address of the State Central Committee to which you have referred, I cannot hesitate to reply to your queries; and in reply to your first quastion, say that "my views concerning the provisions of the Nebrasa" Kaneas bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromie, and "of the duties imposed by that measure open the friends of "Freedom," have been often and publicly expressed. That bill, in its origin, design, procress and final communication is without merit to recommend or principle to enstain it. Unsaked, ill timed and reckless- a parable violation of a soleum compact of plighted faith and national henor—an undisguised attempt to introduce Slavery into a Territory now free—it deserves and should receive the unqualified condemnation of a free people. The duties imposed by this measure upon the friends of Freedom are "a resolute determination to effect the "abovite and entire repeal of the agressive portions of that "all!"—the refenantment of that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits Slavery in those Territories—their restoration and preservation to Freedom—and active opposition now and bereafter, by every legal and constitutional means, to the agressions of Shavery and its extension to the territorial domain of the nation.

Secondly: I hold that the policy mobiled to all territory are belonging to the United States or shall may be acquired by them. The great and beneficial results of an policy demonstrate its windom, and the wisdom of the substance of all policy demonstrate its windom, and the wisdom of the substance of the type demonstrate its windom. And the wisdom is of the substance of the process of the Fodera

The declaration of these constitutional rights is soft the er-togration of some of the general, great and essential principle of liberty and free government.

Yours Respectfully,
Mr. WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Chairman of Free Democrati The following is the letter from Mr. Potts, author-

The following is the letter from Mr. Potts, authorizing the withdrawal of his name:

**Warwick Furnact Monday, June 12, 1834.

**Dear Sir: The great importance, and even necessity, of union among the various opponents to the misrule at both Washington and Harrisburs, has become obvious to all—and I am rified to learn that an effort is now being made, by doly authorized committees, to effect if possible as end as very destrable and to put in nomination such candidates for office as will, at the confing election, colamand the support of the entire opposition. To promote this object, our Free Democratic friends are doubtless prepared to make every concession or sacrifice consistent with a dose regard to their principles; and with a time to discension to the withdrawal of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governer, at any time that it may be desured expedient to do so. With the highest respect, I am, contenue, very truly yours.

**To William B. Thomas, Chairman Free Dem. Contains a call for a Whig State Convention, to be held

tains a call for a Whig State Convention, to be held at Marshall, on the 4th of October next, for the nomination of State officers. It is signed by William A. Howard, Wm. Burnett, F. W. Curtenius, W. W. Brooks, Geo. M. Dewey, State Central Committee.

The Tribune calls upon all "true Whigs" to take the
matter in hand, and renominate the Republican

matter in hand, and renominate the Republican tickets. The Tribune says:

"But for the opinion of the Committee that a State Convention would aid to defeat the Douglasites by renominating the Independent ticket, the Convention would never have been called. Every member of the Whig 'State Committee, we have reason to believe, though we have no authority to say so, is opposed to a distinctive Whig ticket. The friends of the Independent ticket generally believing, with the Committee, that the Convention would do good, warmly selvied the calling of it. We have not a doubt that the Committee have acted solely from the conviction that the Jackson ticket would be triumphantly renominated, and the defeat of the Democratic ticket thereby rendered morally certain.

dered morally certain."

Six of the ten "Republican" State Candidates are Whigs, several of whom have been censpicuous members of the party in Michigan-Jacob M. Howard, George A. Coe, John R. Kellogg, Hiram L. Miller, Whitney Jones, and Ira Mayhew. The remainder of the ticket is composed of a proportionate number of Democrats and Free-Soilers, Messrs. Bingham, McKinney, Holmes and Treadwell.

With one or two exceptions, all our Whig exchanges are for a practicable union of the friends of freedom, without distinction of party, for the overthrow of the Nebraskaites, together with The Jonesville Telegraph, Hudson Sentinel, Fentonville Observer, East Sagisaw Enterprise, Almont Leader, and several other Independent and Free Democratic papers in Detroit and other parts of the State. Nebraska is made the issue by The Detroit Free Press, Adrian Watchtower, Kalamazoo Gazette, and other leading Cass and Administration presses, although a few other papers endeaver to shirk from this test, under the lead of The

The Democratic State Convention will meet Detroit, Sept. 14, to nominate a State ticket in opposi-tion to the Republicans. The slave-catching De-mocracy are said to be about equally divided between Barry, Cass, and Acting-Governor Parsons for the Gubernatorial nomination. Some of the Detroit

wire-pullers would like to get rid of both Cas and Barry, as Senatorial candidates, and propose Cam for Governor and Barry for Lieut-Governor. The

Pontiac Gazette says:

"It is seriously said that the Democrats think of
running Gen. Cass for Governor; by he knows too
much to submit his chances to the direct vote of the much to submit his chances to the direct vote of the people of this State just at the present time. It is further stated that Gov. Barry has written a letter saving he will accept the nomination for Governor if the Whigs make a distinctive party nomination, but not otherwise. He is like an old rat, and not disposed to take passage on a sinking ship."

Barry was reflected Governor in 1849 on the strength of his Free-Soil professions, (on a platform in

opposition to Slavery extension,) and concluded his iministration in 1851 by a message strennously re-

commending the catching of fugitive slaves.

In Hillsdale County, the Democracy, in nominating their candidates for county officers, placed all Anti-Nebraska men on the track, and rejected the Nebraska test. Some of the Detroit Demograts have issued an address recommending a similar course to be pursued throughout the State. But the friends of Case, the Stuarts, and Congressman Clark, are working for the Nebraska bill, and stand square up to the issue in other portions of the State, and will make a desperate struggle to sustain their favorites at the State Convention, and procure an indorsement of the Pierce Administration and its measures.

Nebraska Congressional Conventions have been called in the 1st and HIId Districts, and County Conventions have been called for the election of Delegates to similar Conventions in the Hd and IVth Districts, now represented by Noble and Stephens, who are supported for re-nomination by the Administra-

ion party.

In the meantime the Friends of Freedom have commenced to organize in various portions of the State. The Republicans of Eaton County met at Charlotte, Aug. 22, and were addressed by Hon. K. S. Bingham, Gen. William T. Howell, and Mr. Mc-Naughton, against the Nebraska iniquity. Similar Conventions are called in Calhoun and other counties. The calls of the Whig County Conventions specially invite all the opponents of the Nebraska

bill to participate.

The Republican State Committee have called Congressional Nominating Conventions in the different districts. Whig District Conventions had already

been called in the 1st and IVth Districts. New-Hampshire.—The Anti-Nebraska Convention at Wolfboro N. H., on Wednesday last, appears to have been fully attended by Whigs and Freesoilers, with an intermixture of Democrats. It was a mass meeting, held under a large tent, in the rear of the hotel. The Hon. Ichabod Godwin of Portsa mass meeting, held under a large tent, in the rear of the hotel. The Hon. Ichabod Godwin of Portsmouth presided. The speakers were the President, the Hon. Amos Tuck, Hon. James Bell, Hon. S. P. Chase, (United States Senator from Onio, and a native of New-Hampshire,) Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, Hon. John P. Hale, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Cleaveland of Northampton, Daniel Clark, Esq., of Manchester, the Hon. Wm. Plummer of Epping, Mr. Murray of Cambridge, Mr. Coffin of Boston, and others. The resolutions adopted strongly protested against all compromises with Slavery, declaring all existing compacts with it dissolved, and urged a union of the friends of Freedom without distinction of party.

Ohio.—The Nebraska Democracy of the XIVth District have renominated William D. Lindaley for Congress. Mr. Lindaley, after much wavering and dodging on test questions, finally voted against the Douglas infamy, and is not disposed to make that question a test. John Sherman, the Republican nominee, is an eloquent and reliable champion of

question a test. John Sherman, the Republican nominee, is an eloquent and reliable champion of Freedom, and will be supported by every true Auti-Nebraska man in the District.

INDIANA.-The following are the caudidates for

Congress: Republicans. 4. Republicana.
Sanuel Hall
Themas C. Slaughter,
Lohn A. Hendricks,
W. H. Cumback,
D. P. Holloway,
6. Lucien Barbour,
7. Harvey D. Scott,
8. Daniel Mace,
9. Schuyler Coffax,
9. Sanuel Brenton,
11. John U. Pettit,
L. John U Gil Line Den.
Smith Miller.
William H. English.
C. L. Danham.
W. S. Holman.
Jos. H. Buckles.
T. A. Hendricks.
John G. Davis.
James Davis.
Norman Eddy.
E. M. Chamberlain.
Jas. R. Slack.
Nather the Hon.

B. Samet Period.

11. John U Period.

12. Lincols.—In the First District, the Hou. E. B. Washburne, has been nominated by acclamation for reelection to Congress, from the First District by the Mass Republican Convention, held at Rockford, Aug. 30, Dr. William Lyman of Winnebago Co. presiding. The Convention was addressed in an able and eloquent manner by Governor Bebb. the Rev. M. P. Sweet, and the Hen. Thos. J. Turner of Stephenson.

A series of resolutions for the united political action of all good men in the Republican movement, was presented by Mr. T. J. Turner who was the former Democratic Representative in Congress from that District, and we recognize among the names of the participants, many of the bone and sinew of "Democracy."

participants, many of the bone and sinew of "De-mocracy."

A Whig District Convention has also been called, which will nominate Mr. Washburne with like

unanimity. DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT NEW. ARK. OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 1, 1854. at 1 P. M.

"Fellow-Citizens-Our Champions are in the field. The trumpet calls that never sounded but to Victory."

Such, and more such, was the important aanouncement of certain handbills, signed by the Democratic Central Committee, posted in all parts of the goodly City of Newark, and the County of Licking, for a City of Newark, and the County of Licking, for a few days past; and to gratify a curiosity aroused by the promise in *The Advocate* newspaper of this place, that "Democrats, Whigs and Free-Soilers would "hear something worth renembering," and urged that no considerations of a temporal nature, not even "the fear of cholera" should prevent any of the citi-rens from hearing these champions of Pro Slavery Democraty.

rens from hearing these champions of Pro Slavery Democracy.

But alas for the uncertainty of human hopes! The But alas for the uncertainty of human hopes! The hour of 1 came, and the hour of 2 went by, and yet to signs of the "GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY." At fifteen minutes before 2 a solitary individual made the kall echo with his footsteps; at about twenty minutes after the bell called loudly "to the rescue." One of the attaches of the Court-House was seated, as if writing, at a desk in the Court-rous; still later, the Postmaster (editor of a rampant Nebraska sheet) with twelve others, all told, gathered in the vestibale of the Court-House, while one of the champions at with twelve others, all told, gathered in the vestibule of the Court-House, while one of the champions at least (Dr. Old) was peeping from the hotel to see the crowd he was to address, but either from the appearance of those who would hear him, or for the non-appearance of others whom he expected to bambooule with Kansas sophistry, he thought thest to keep quiet, and the Postmaster thought the further ringing of the bell unnecessary, or at least useless.

The last persons I saw within the Court-room were two rather prominent Anti-Nebraska men, who would have been heartily glad to hear the redoubtable "chempions" defend what seems to most citizens their infamy.

ROOFGLASISM IN ILLINGIS

DOUGLASISM IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

Marryco, Ill., Saturday, Ang. 26, 1854.

It may perhaps be some satisfaction for the public to know that at least some portion of Illinois is visiting upon Dougias & Co. that retribution which they doubtless must justly deserve. We have had this afternoon a most gratifying demonstration which will be long remembered by the freemen of McHenry County. Pursuant to a call signed by over one hundred of the most influential men of all parties, a mass meeting assembled at Woodstock. Phenix Hall proved insufficient to accommodate the unexpected numbers that poured in from different parts of the county; but with Booth, the Wisconsin Fugitive, we felt our arrangements quite complete. We adopted the name (Republican) and platform of the Mailson Convention, with a manimous resolution-that no man could become our candidate until he subscribes to the principles of that platform.

But the richest part of the affair was reserved for the Hunker Whigs. As soon as it was ascertained what day the mass meeting was to be held, they sent flaming handbills to all parts of the county, calling on all national Whigs to meet in convention at the Court-House on the same afternoon of the mass meeting. This call was also published in The Woodstock Democrat, a crouching, contemptible Douglas satellite. The result of all this was, they succeeded in getting

This call was also published the Douglas satellite crat, a crouching, contemptible Douglas satellite The result of all this was, they succeeded in getting The result of all this seven doughfaces. After sympatogether not over seven doughfaces. After sympatogether not over a short time, they dispersed, some coming over to the hall, but more to the saloon—that place of all others where office-seekers can most effectually drown trouble and not unfrequently Barusalican.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BRIDGEFORT, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Brilloxfront, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854. Every day's experience adds to the faith of the friends of the Maine law, and to the strength and permanency of the law itself. Several prosecutions and seizures of liquor have taken place during the past week, but the quantities of liquor have generally been small of late. On one occasion the premises of a Mr. Leger were searched by the Sheriff. Three gentlemen who would be offended if they were not called "respectable" were caught in the act of drinking. One of them was quite "haffy," and claimed that he owned the liquor and had bought it before the Maine law went into effect. But the law does not allow liquor to remain or exist in any building used as a store or tavern; hence his plea was useless. Four men are now in jail for having been found drunk. One morning last week, a cask containing twenty gallons of brandy, also a dozen bottles of twenty gallons of brandy, also a dozen bottles of wine, were found in the public street. The owner had doubtless become sick of the vile stuff, and thus

One of our Temperance men, a druggist, was last week prosecuted by the rummies for selling pure alcohol for mechanical purposes. He probably did not intend to transgress the law, and its opponents hoped he would get clear, and thus open the door for them to seil alcohol, considerably mixed; but he was fined \$20 on the ground that none but agents appointed by the town have a right to seil alcohol, and that only for medicinal or mechanical purposes. The Temperance men propose to pay the fine, and thus show their willingness to abide by the strictest letter and spirit of the law.

willingness to ablde by the strictest letter and spirit of the law.

Although times have not been so hard here for years, and hundreds of common laborers as well as some mechanics are lying idle for want of employment, yet the numbers in the poor-house are diminishing, and drunkenness and rowdyism are classed among "the things that were." Nothing is more common than to meet men who before the enactment of the law were opposed to it, and who now publicly approbate it.

Indeed, former liquor drinkers do not generally oppose it: the opposition, which is growing beautifully less, is chiefly confined to those who were run-sellers. The Maine Law will never be repealed in our State, and we look forward with hope to see New-York soon emancipated from the terrible thraidom of run. Nothing else will diminish the fearful murders, riots, fightings, burnings, accidents and crime which have so strongly characterized your State during the last year.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 2, 1854.

Our city is much excited by a discovery respecting the sale of liquor. The Temperance Law has been generally well enforced; low groggeries have been closed, and there has been much better order about the streets. But it is found to-day that the laudlord of our principel hotel, the McDonough, has kept a private bar to sell to travelers and some of our upper-tendom. Thus in the midst of the city a trap has been kept open, and not a few of the unwary have been caught in it.

The trial will take place at 9 o'clock on Monday

COMMENCEMENT IN MAINE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

Bandon, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Theological
Seminary took place to day. The graduating class
numbers eighteen. The exercises showed more than
ordinary abulity. The future looks promising to the
institution.

institution.

This afternoon an address from "Old Father Saw-This afternoon an address from "Old Father Saw"yer," whom you have before noticed in The Trees.

No. as the oldest preacher in the country. Age 99.

Subject: "The Bible in the Education of Youth."

Dr. Clark of Hartford addressed the Societies last
evening. Subject: "The Home, Work of the Church."

A very eloquent and powerfal address.

Politice quiet. Ground very dry.

[The above is a premium letter of its kind, telling
its story in the fewest words, and stopping when told.

We will thank all the write for an advanced.

We will thank all who write for our columns to cut

this out and preserve it as a model.—Ed.THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWARK, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 1, 1854. The interest which The Tribuy & has manifested in the Ohio State Fair, announced to be held in this place on the 19th of the present month, makes it more important that you notice the postponement of the time till October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, when the time fill October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, when it is hoped a better attendance and display will be had than could be expected so close upon the drouth and excessive heat that has hung like a pall to smother the life and energies of a whole people for the last month.

There are a number of reasons that have combined to induce the Board of Assimiliars to make the

There are a number of reasons that have combined to induce the Board of Agriculture to make the change, among which was the breaking of the canal, stopping the transportation of a large quantity of lumber ordered for the buildings and sheets. As the Fair will now be held just previous to the great National Cattle Show at Springfield in this State, and just after most of the County Fairs, it is hoped the show of Stock and Farm Products will be much increased. The prospect of a good display of Machinery and Agricultural Implements is favorable.

I hope opportunity may offer for an address at the opening by G. E. Waring, Esq., of whose ability you are well aware.

opening by G. E. Waring, Esq., of whose about you are well aware.

I have received notice that a set of Chichester's Flax-dressing Machinery will be here and in motion—a matter worthy the attention of every Northern tarmer and capitalist.

Yours.

JOSEPH E. HOLMES.

THE DROUTH-RAINS-INCENDIARISM.

THE DROUTH-RAINS-INCENDIARISM.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

Few sections have suffered more from the drouth than this. The corn crop will be very light; in fact, many fields have been cut up for fodder, the stalkw being entirely destitute of ears and dry. One farmer told me he should not have one bushel where he would have had ten had the season been favorable. The potato crop must also be extremely light; those which have been taken out of the ground are not much larger than birds eggs, and then are few in the hill. The second crop of grass, which is usually quite large in this quarter, will amount to little or nothing. The light sandy soils have suffered most severely from the drouth, though the crop upon the low meadow lands will be light. The forest leaves are dying as in autumn; indeed, the whole country wears a deco-

lands will be light. The forest leaves are dying as in autumn; indeed, the whole country wears a deso-late and melancholy appearance. We have of late, however, had two or three light showers, which, though the effect is scarcely yet visible, cannot fail to do good. A delightful rain fell on Saturday night, 26th ult., but the earth was so fell on Saturday night, 26th ult., but the earth was so dry it drank it as it came down, so that in a few hours afterward the roads were as dry and dusty as ever. Last evening, after a most sweltering day, there was another fine shower, and to-day it is foggy and rainy, with a prospect of a season of wet weather.

Incendiarism appears to be rife in this section. Night before last, the cottage of Mrs. Cochran, in this village, was consumed, and last evening, the new Presbyterian Church in Easthampton was burned, together with the parsonage connected therewith.

Presbyterian Church in Easthampton was burned, together with the parsonage connected therewith. The less, I understand, is some \$10,000 or \$12,000, and the insurance only \$1,000. A church on the same ground, and belonging to the same congregation, it will be recollected, was burned last winter. The present structure designed to be more substantial than the old one, was constructed of brick, and was nearly completed. A bell, costing \$600, had just been suspended in the cupola, and is now a mass of old metal. The fire is understood to be the work of an incendiary, as was the one in this town.

THE LATE RAIN IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Middlebury, Vt., Saturday, Sept. 2.—The dry and parched earth has at last been refreshed with a twelve hours rain, which will be of immense value to our farmers, as the pastures were almost entirely bare, and corn and potatoes fast drying up. It will also smother the fires which have been burning in every direction for weeks. This has been the dryest season we have had for many years: there has not been a rainy day since the last day of June. H. L. SHELDON.

Hanover, N. Y., Sept. 2.—We are having aglorious ain, almost the first of the season, and will be of im-mense advantage to late potatoes and to fall feed. It mense advantage to late potatoes and to lain level. It has rained, not very fast, but almost constantly for more than twenty-four hours, with good prospect of continuance. The crops of wheat and oats in this vicinity are very good—nearly or quite an average. Corn, probably two-thirds an average. Potatoes, doubtful; late ones may be very good.

DROUTH IN ILLINOIS.

Lacon, (Ill.) Aug. 28.—The drouth is a hundred times more extensive than the most credulous were willing to believe. When I tell you it is the truth that there are many families who do not know where the next bucket of water is to come from, to get a meal with, you will believe it is distressing. All the small streams are dried up; there is no fruit—it was all killed by freezing when in bloom—there are no potatoes—no vegetables in the garrien—no butter—no grass for cattle; it will burn as o nick as tinder. I have

seen men from man'y parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, Indiana and Ohyo, the Wabash Valley and American Bottoms; all are and short—all report the drouth beyond anything ever known. I have seen many farmers who have threshed, and all say their wheat does not turn out at all as they had expected; so that the wheat crop will come far short of what had been anticipated; and the out cro, by being ripened so fast by the excessive heat, was too ripe by far before the wheat was near harvested, so that there were thousands of acres that were not eun, as they would all shell off, and had fallen upon the ground. Potatoes there is none, south of Ottawa. This is all truth, but not one baif of it. Persons traveling can hardly get any water for themselves or cattle or horses once a day, and the heat is still as oppressive as ever—from soo to 100° nearly all the time since the 20th June—and everything is enveloped in dust. Corn all crisped, in many pieces when not one-third its ordinary hight, and not a sign of an ear on many, many acres.

PRICE OF HOPS. - Contracts for the new crop have ecently been made to a limited extent, at 30 centsa higher figure than has been paid so early in the season for many years past. These sales have mostly been made to fill orders, and not on speculation

WHEAT AT LAFORTE, IA .- A correspondent, says: From 6,000 to 7,000 bushels of wheat per day are being received here. Wheat, \$1 25 # \$1 30; Corn, 45 # 47c. There cannot be less than \$1,000,000 worth of surplus grain marketed in this county this season.

being received here. Wheat, \$1,25.2.\$1 30; Corn, 45.2.47c. There cannot be less than \$1,000,000 worth of surplus grain marketed in this county this season.

Great Fire at Suncoon.—This morning, the 31st inst., a fire broke cut in the small manufacturing town of Suncook, 10 miles from this city, and destroyed all the trading establishments on the main street, entirely consuming every building it touched. The fire first appeared in the rear of a large three-story building built by John Tenant last year, and in its upper stories not fully completed. This building is within range of the Company's hose when the river is full, but it, and several other buildings were swept to the ground before water came. In the lower story there were three stores, one occupied by A. Spaulding & Co., West India goods dealers; another by Mr. Morse for dry goods; the third was unoccupied; the second and third stories were occupied by the Messys. Smith, pointers and dealers in the articles pertaining to their trade, and by Dr. White, a dentist. The building was insured for \$1,000—less about \$4,000. Morse was insured for \$1,000—less \$1,500. The policy of the Messys. Smith had expired. Loss about \$890. South of this was the "Stark Building," owned by the Pembreke Mills, and occupied by Samuel Appleton and Wm. Gordon for boarding-houses. It was a wooden building, three stories high, worth about \$4,600. Fully insured. The families saved most of their turniture. The fire extended no further south, but north of its start, it first took a large three-story building, owned and occupied by William L. Morse for a tin, crockery, stove and furniture establishment. The whole property was worth about \$3,500, and insured for \$1,500. Next came a two-story shop, occupied by Mr. Column for harness-making and natters' store. He saved most of his stock. The buildings were insured for \$1,000. The store was motily avered by Jacob Sawyer, worth \$2,000 and insured for \$1,000. Fortunately, it was 100 feet from the last building to the one next north, owned by M

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.-We have St. John, N. B., FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—We have St. John, N. B., papers of September 1. The St. John News has an article of a column and a half under the head of a "Yankee Trick." It appears that the merchants of St. John have been in the habit of sending to Boston and other American ports cargoes of scantling, refuse deals, pine boards, &c. The duty on the articles is twenty per cent., and the merchants of St. John have been in the habit of sending an invoice of the value certified by the American Consul at St. John. The News charges that an appraiser was sent to St. John, to appoint facts in regard to the matter, and, as The News alleges, drawing false inferences from the facts, has in leges, drawing false inferences from the facts, has in some cases raised the duty to 80 per cent, on the ground that the penalty for selling goods below the value was double the duty. The Nees adds: "The "effect is, our trade with the United States is entirely "suspended. We are informed that there are several "cargoes of salt now in St. John for the American "market, but our merchants are afraid to send them "forward, as they do not know what may be the next "move in the American Custom Houses, and they "think it best to keep out of danger." [Boston Gourier.

IBISH RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION AT SOUTH COVE—
POLICIMAN BRATEN—FORITY-THERE PERSONS ARRESTED!—Great excitement was created in Sea-st.
and vicinity yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock. The following are the particulars: Officer John H.
Humkins of Station No. 4 arrested an Irishman, whose name is withheld for sufficient reasons, for noisy and disorderly conduct, and also for assaulting various persons. He had hardly got the man in custody, when a number of rowdy Irishmen commenced throwing bricks, stones, and other missiles at him. They subsequently rescued the prisoner, and at the same time knocked down and most outrageously beat the officer, mutilating his person, knocking out several teeth, &c., &c., so that he is in a most pitiable condition. Word being sent to the Station, Captain Eaton at once sent a force to the scene of disturbance. Other efficers in and near the beat had also arrived. Officer Morey arrested one of the ringleaders, and was attacked with stones and bricks. He, however, retained his prisoner against fearful odds. Officer Hicks and others were likewise attacked. In the meantime not less than 2,000 persons collected in Sea-st., and the greatest excitement prevailed. The police succeeded in making forty-three arrests of parties who were concerned in the riotous proceedings.

RAHROAD ACCICENT.—The first serious accident occurred on the Ohio Road on Monday, at Deer Park, about fifty miles from town, at which place the boiler of the locomotive, "Mississippi," burst, scattering the fragments in all directions, killing the engineer and frightfully wounding three others. All the afflicted reached the hospital here late at night, but the engineer, James Rogers, only survived some two hours. There was a large hole in his right temple, from which the brain exided; it was caused, evidently, by an iron'bolt, for he was neither burnt nor scalded.

Noethern Oferrators for A Southern Control Mill.—We were not a little surprised to find in the IRISH RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION AT SOUTH COVE-

dently, by an iron bolt, for he was neither burnt nor scalded.

Mobile Advertiser, 20th.

MILL.—We were not a little surprised to find in the report of the steamer Knoaville, which reached here vesterday from New-York, 72 steerage passengers. The arrival of such a number at this season of the year is altogether unusual; and considering the exposure of this class of persons to disease, and their necessitous circumstances, we could but lament their presence. All mystery, however, and regret, were very soon dispelled by the intelligence that they are operates engaged for the Augusta cotton factories, who go directly to their destination. We understand that the New-York sgents of the New-York and Savannah Sesamship Company have been directed not to afford steerage passage to persons wishing to come to this place, so long as our present epidemic shall prevail here.

[Savannah Georgian, Aug. 29.

Hanging a Slave for Firing a Bars.—On Saturday lest the negro Tom belonging to Mr. A. Carlin of this parish was tried by a jury of slave owners, in pursuance of the act of 46, for burning a stable belonging to his master. The case was a clear one, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of September next.

[Planter's Banner, (Miss.) Aug. 24.

Death is Savannah, died on the 13th inst.